



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 29, NUMBER 4

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1959

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

VISIT TO INDIA?

The White House says that President Eisenhower is making plans for a "long-contemplated" trip to India to talk over world problems with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. As of this writing, no date for such a trip has been set, but it is believed the Chief Executive will visit the Asian land before winter.

NEW NATIONAL MONUMENT

New Mexico's historic Fort Union is one of our nation's newest national monuments. The fort, built in 1851, is being restored by the National Park Service. It is located 60 miles northeast of Santa Fe. Fort Union gave protection to travelers and settlers when New Mexico became a U. S. territory.

WOMEN DRIVERS BETTER?

For many years, men and women have argued over which of them are better drivers. The National Safety Council has just produced evidence on this subject which speaks for itself. Only 1 out of every 15,000 women drivers becomes involved in a fatal accident as compared with 1 out of every 1,700 men motorists.

MORE SOVIET DOCTORS

Russia is training more than 3 times as many doctors as is the United States, according to Soviet sources. Some 25,000 doctors complete their training in Russia each year, whereas only about 7,000 do so in America.

LODGE AND KHRUSHCHEV

Our United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., now knows Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev more intimately than do most other Americans. The nation's UN representative was almost constantly at the Russian leader's side during the latter's American tour which began September 15.



Lodge

While serving as Uncle Sam's official guide to Premier Khrushchev, Mr. Lodge undoubtedly gained new insight into the thoughts and ideas of the Soviet leader. This knowledge may prove to be of great value in forthcoming debates with Russian representatives at the UN.

ESSAY CONTEST

A total of \$2,000 in cash prizes, plus gold medals, will be awarded to students submitting the best essays on "Civil Defense—An American Tradition." Prizes will be awarded by the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. For more information, get in touch with your local VFW Auxiliary.



TALL REBEL ALGERIAN SOLDIER with son who decided to join the fight

New Plan for Algeria

French President Charles de Gaulle Hopes to Bring Peace To Strife-torn Region in North Africa

FRENCH President Charles de Gaulle's plan for solving the Algerian problem has been under careful study both in France and other lands since it was put forth about 10 days ago.

It is De Gaulle's aim to end the lengthy struggle of the French army against Algerian rebels. The latter claim independence for their country, which has long been under French control. Besides making a peace offer to the rebels, De Gaulle has offered native Algerians the opportunity to choose their country's course within 4 years after peace is restored.

The De Gaulle program—which will be outlined in detail later in this article—has met with a mixed reception. Some Frenchmen charge that their President has failed to take the drastic steps needed to end the revolt and keep Algeria tightly bound to France. On the other hand, De Gaulle's supporters hail the plan as one that will bring peace to Algeria and will assure strong ties between that region and France.

Land and resources. The North African territory of Algeria lies directly across the Mediterranean Sea—about 2½ hours by air—from France. With an area of 847,500 square miles, it is about 4 times the size of France itself.

Along the Mediterranean lies a fertile coastal plain, 100 miles or so wide. In the mild, sunny climate are grown such crops as wheat, citrus fruit, and grapes. This is the most thickly populated part of Algeria with such sizable cities as Algiers (the capital), Oran, and Constantine.

Back of the coastal belt rise the rugged Atlas Mountains. Here are found deposits of iron, zinc, copper, and other minerals.

To the south are the vast wastes of the Sahara, comprising about 85% of Algeria. In recent years, this bleak desert area has assumed new importance with the discovery of oil and natural gas beneath the desert sands. Within a few days, a pipeline which has just been completed is expected

(Concluded on page 6)

Alaska & Hawaii View the Future

Addition of 2 New States Has Caused Various Changes In the Federal Union

AMERICANS are getting accustomed to the idea of a 50-state federal Union that extends from the Atlantic to mid-Pacific, and from tropical Hawaii to the Arctic tundras of Alaska.

The 2 new states created this year are the first since 1912, when New Mexico and Arizona became Nos. 47 and 48. The day of Alaska's official entry into the Union was January 3. Hawaii followed on August 21.

With these additions, our federal Union covers 3,615,210 square miles, replacing Brazil as the world's fourth largest country. We are now a nation of widely separated areas. At the nearest points, Alaska is more than 500 miles—and Hawaii about 2,300 miles—from the other states.

Joined by lawmakers from Alaska and Hawaii, the U. S. Senate now has 100 members and the House has 437. Meanwhile, the new states have gained a right to participate in Presidential elections, and have chosen their own governors. Under Territorial rule, governors were named by the President.

The minimum voting age is 19 in Alaska and 20 in Hawaii. Since 18-year-olds go to the polls in Georgia and Kentucky, we now have 4 states that let people vote before reaching the age of 21.

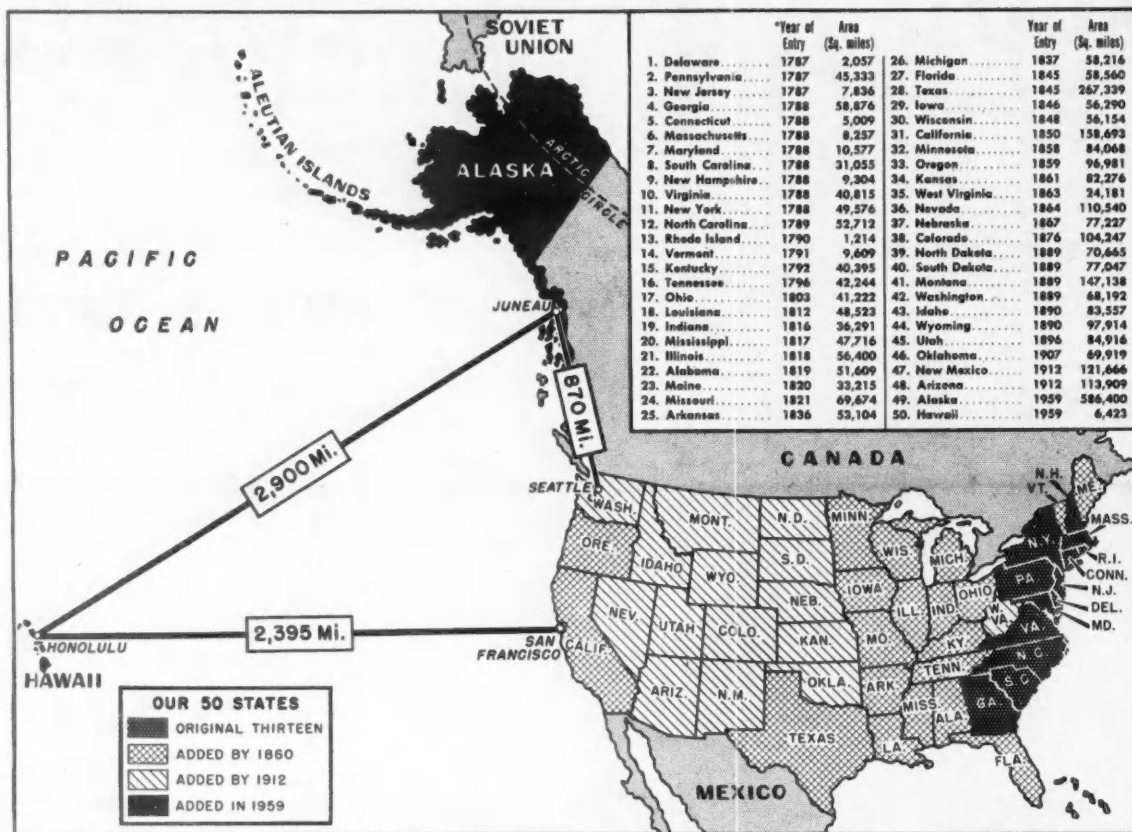
Island State

The history of Hawaii as a political unit dates back to 1795, when most of the islands were brought together under King Kamehameha I. The Hawaiian monarchy lasted for about a century. American missionaries and businessmen exerted growing influence.

(Continued on page 2)



HAWAIIAN GIRL strings flowers to make a lei, the floral necklace that is so popular among islanders and tourists



WITH HAWAII AS NO. 50, the states of the Union now reach beyond our continent far out into the Pacific Ocean.
 * Federal Constitution, drawn up in 1787, took effect June 21, 1788—after the required 9 states approved it.

Alaska & Hawaii

(Continued from page 1)

ence over life in the islands during this period.

The monarchy was overthrown in 1893, and a republic was established in the following year. The new government, controlled largely by Americans, asked the United States to annex Hawaii, and this was done in 1898.

Efforts to gain full membership in the Union began almost immediately, but not until last March was a congressional measure for this purpose finally enacted. On June 27, Hawaii's voters overwhelmingly approved statehood under the terms of the new law.

Geographically, Hawaii is a long chain of volcanic islands, approximately 2,300 miles southwest of the California coast.

With nearly 6,500 square miles of land, Hawaii ranks 47th among our states in area. (Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island are smaller.) It ranks 44th in population, having about 620,000 inhabitants.

Leading products are cane sugar and pineapples, but the islands also are famous for tropical and semi-tropical flowers. Airlines carry great quantities of orchids and other blossoms to the mainland. Many visitors are surprised to learn that the 50th state has a big livestock industry, and that one of its cattle ranches covers about 475 square miles.

The islands contain vital defense bases, and residents earn large sums by providing goods and services for military personnel.

Another important source of income is the tourist trade, since many thousands of visitors are attracted by the islands' delightful climate and beautiful scenery—the beaches, volcanoes, jungles, ranches, and plantations. Jet airliners now carry passengers between the mainland and this "Paradise of the Pacific" in 4 or 5 hours.

Residents of our 50th state depend

heavily upon the airplane for travel among their 8 major islands.

Like most other sections of the United States, Hawaii has undergone a great business boom in recent years. Construction work has proceeded rapidly—especially in and near the capital city of Honolulu, on Oahu Island.

Together with its suburbs, fast-growing Honolulu now has about 425,000 people. Nearby is the great Pearl Harbor naval base, scene of the Japanese attack which plunged our country into World War II.

In many respects, life is much the same on the islands of Hawaii as in other parts of the nation. Most homes have television sets and modern kitchen appliances, and motorists must endure crowded highways and traffic jams. Islanders are proud of their fine educational system, which provides courses of study similar to those found in up-to-date mainland schools.

Hawaii draws its people from many different nationalities, and the largest numbers are of Asian descent. Americans of Japanese ancestry, with about a third of the entire population, make up the biggest single group. Also, there are many people of European

and original Hawaiian background.

During the controversy over statehood, certain groups said we shouldn't bring into the Union a population whose racial make-up differs so greatly from that existing on the mainland. Supporters of statehood, though, pointed out that Hawaii's citizens had shown themselves to be true and loyal Americans. Some of the Asian countries which are often suspicious of our attitude toward people from their part of the world were impressed when they saw Hawaii assuming its place among our states.

Problems facing the new state include high prices and a shortage of land. Living costs are high because so many of the items that consumers need must be shipped from the continent. Islanders hope they can gradually overcome this difficulty by manufacturing more goods locally.

As to the land situation: Only a small part of the total area in these rugged volcanic islands is suitable for farming, and much of this portion consists of big plantations.

Statehood will not automatically solve these or other important problems in Hawaii, but it will give the

islanders a freer hand in dealing with their local affairs.

Politics. In their first election of state officials, on July 28, Hawaii's voters chose the following: Governor—William Quinn, 40, Republican; U. S. senators—Hiram Fong, 51, Republican, and Oren Long, 70, Democrat; U. S. representative—Daniel Inouye, 34, Democrat.

Alaska

History. This vast peninsula became a U. S. possession in 1867, when it was purchased from Russia for only \$7,200,000. It was made a partially self-governing Territory in 1912. Efforts to join the Union began about half a century ago, and Congress finally passed a statehood measure in the summer of 1958. After the new state was formally admitted last January, a 49th star was added to the flag on July 4. (Hawaii's star, the 50th, will be added on July 4, 1960.)

Geography. Busy communities and uncharted wilderness, bleak tundra and dense forest, snowy peaks and productive farms, dog sleds and airplanes, totem poles and television—all blend into the Alaskan scene.

The 586,400 square miles in our 49th and largest state would provide more than enough room for Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona combined. On the other hand, this newcomer replaces Nevada as the state with the fewest people. It has approximately 220,000, compared to Nevada's 267,000.

In south central Alaska stands massive Mt. McKinley—tallest peak on the North American continent. At 20,320 feet, its summit is more than a mile higher than that of any mountain in the other states.

Sometimes Alaska has been pictured as a frozen and forbidding land, but such a description is not accurate. Though winter temperatures in the north and the interior occasionally fall 60° or 70° below zero, average temperatures in the southeastern section are comparable to those of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Heavy rains and fog are common along the southeastern coast.

Farmers, especially in the Matanuska Valley north of Anchorage, raise good crops of potatoes, grain, and vegetables—as well as poultry and livestock. Even so, Alaskans produce only a small part of their own food supply.

Salmon fishing has long been the chief industry, but the annual catch has recently declined. Many Alaskans believe that the new state government



THIS IS Wallace Rider Farrington High School in Honolulu, Hawaii's capital

HAWAII STATEHOOD COMMISSION



APARTMENT HOUSE in thriving Anchorage, Alaska's largest city

will be able to adopt conservation measures which will eventually increase the supply of salmon. Meanwhile, fishermen are turning some of their attention to halibut, flounder, cod, crabs, and shrimp.

Alaska's forests support a growing wood-pulp and lumber industry, and mining also is of great importance. Deposits of nearly all the major minerals are to be found in the 49th state. At present, much interest is focused on oil, and numerous test wells are being drilled.

It is unlikely that the state will ever run short of electricity. Alaskan rivers can produce tremendous amounts of hydroelectric power.

Publicity following the achievement of statehood has brought large numbers of people into the great peninsula. Many are tourists, since this northern region has much to attract the vacationer. Also, there are numerous settlers, hoping to obtain jobs or to stake out claims on public land.

At the time Alaska entered the Union, 99% of all its land belonged to the federal government. More than 160,000 square miles of this property—an area larger than California—is being turned over to the state.

Juneau, the Alaskan capital, has about 7,000 people. Among other towns and cities are Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Ketchikan. Anchorage—the largest—has about 30,000 residents within its city limits and 65,000 in nearby communities.

Fairbanks is home of the University of Alaska. People in the 49th state declare that their school system is one of the best in the nation.

The Alaskan population includes about 40,000 Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts (natives of the Aleutian Islands, closely related to Eskimos).

While some of the Indians and Eskimos are hunters and fishermen, like their ancestors, others have adopted newer occupations. Many Eskimos are employed as pilots and mechanics on local airlines, since it has been found that they very easily become skilled with tools and engines.

Like Hawaii, Alaska has great military importance. With the Soviet mainland only about 55 miles across the Bering Strait, our new state is a highly strategic area where U. S. forces guard the northwestern approaches to this entire continent.

Problems. Transportation is No. 1. There are only 4,100 miles of road in

the whole state. Some of our big cities have more miles of streets and alleys. With their shortage of roads, Alaskans depend heavily on airplanes. One of the world's busiest airports is at Anchorage. Seaplanes are very frequently used, since many people live near the coast.

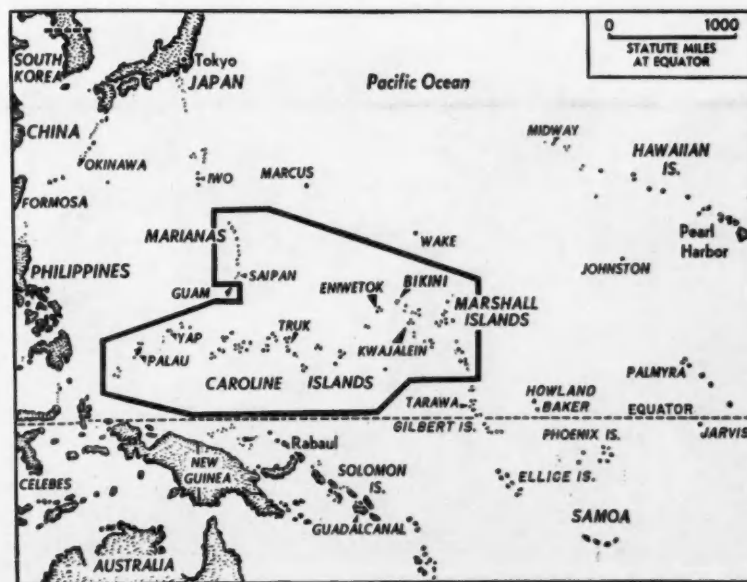
Largely because of transportation problems, Alaska is plagued with high prices. Living costs are said to be higher in Fairbanks than in any other U. S. town or city. Fortunately, wages and salaries earned by people in the 49th state are high too.

Many Alaskans have feared that the state government, in taking over new responsibilities, would need to boost taxes. But the legislature has managed to avoid this step, at least for the time being.

Politics. Alaska's governor is William Egan, 44. U. S. senators are E. L. (Bob) Bartlett, 55, and Ernest Gruening, 72. U. S. representative is Ralph Rivers, 56. All 4 are Democrats.

Senator Gruening, a former Territorial governor, says he has 2 major hopes for Alaska: (1) that it will develop rapidly—building new industries and attracting additional settlers, and (2) that it will, at the same time, preserve some of its great wilderness areas and certain characteristics as America's "Last Frontier."

—By TOM MYER



AMERICA has a number of possessions in the Pacific (see story)

American Territories

U. S. Flag Flies over Many Areas

UNLIKE Hawaii and Alaska (see page 1 story), Puerto Rico is a territory that decided not to become a state. The Caribbean island in 1952 chose instead to become the only Commonwealth linked to the United States. It thus resembles Canada, a former English territory now associated with Britain in the Commonwealth of Nations.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico elects its own governor and legislators for 4-year terms. Luis Muñoz Marín is governor now. The island sends a delegate to the U. S. House of Representatives; he may speak in the House but cannot vote on legislation. The Commonwealth government handles all its affairs with few exceptions; defense, for example, is controlled by the U. S. federal government.

The 2,306,000 people of Puerto Rico are U. S. citizens, and the men are subject to military service as in the states. The islanders may not vote in Presidential elections, however, unless they become residents of one of the states. Thousands have done so, including many who have moved to New York in recent years.

With an area of 3,435 square miles, Puerto Rico is about 3 times larger than Rhode Island. San Juan, the capital, has a population of 368,756. The island is about 800 miles southeast of Florida. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, Puerto Rico was a Spanish colony until 1898—when Spain, loser of the Spanish-American War, ceded the territory to the United States.

Sugar is the main crop in Puerto Rico, but pineapples and other fruits, tobacco, coffee, and cotton are grown. Once mainly dependent on agricultural products, Puerto Rico now earns most of its income from manufacturing. During the past 12 years, the Commonwealth has encouraged investors in the states with offers of low taxes and other concessions. Thus encouraged, businessmen on the U. S. mainland have helped build nearly 600 new Puerto Rican factories which make textiles, chemicals, plastics, electrical equipment, and other goods.

The new industries have helped to boost per capita income from \$121 a year in 1940 to around \$469 in 1958—a small average but higher than that in most of the rest of Latin America.

Health and educational standards are rising. The number of students in school has more than doubled since 1940. Puerto Rico is still poor, but it is climbing upwards.

Other areas under the U. S. flag include the following:

St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John of the Virgin Islands, east of Puerto Rico. Together, they are only 133 square miles in area with a population of around 30,000. We bought them, along with 50 tiny islets, from Denmark for \$25,000,000 in 1917. The President names the islands' governor.

Panama Canal Zone. The canal runs through the 50-mile zone to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Area is just over 640 square miles, population around 40,000. The President names a governor for the area. It was granted to us by the Republic of Panama in 1903 for the sum of \$10,-



000,000 plus yearly rentals. These payments are now \$1,930,000 a year.

In the Pacific Ocean, the United States holds numerous islands which vary greatly in size. Kingman Reef, which lies near Palmyra (south of Hawaii), is only 150 feet long and 120 feet wide—too small to be shown on map. Guam, on the other hand, has an area of 209 square miles.

The islands which we control outright in the Pacific are as follows: American Samoa, Baker, Howland, Jarvis, Guam, Johnston, Kingman Reef, Palmyra, Midway, and Wake.

We share control of Enderbury and Canton islands in the Phoenix group with Britain. Population of all is around 85,000.

We obtained these territories by discovery or by negotiation with other lands. The U. S. Navy and Interior Departments are mainly responsible for governing the Pacific islands.

Trusteeships. On behalf of the United Nations, our government supervises the Mariana, Caroline, and Marshall Islands. Once German, they were placed under Japan after World War I, and were turned over to us after World War II. In all, there are more than 2,000 islands in these groups. Many are tiny reefs, and the combined area is less than 700 square miles. Total population is about 70,000. These islands are encircled with black border on our map.

By an agreement with Japan in 1951, the United States controls the Ryukyu Islands. Their area is 1,291 square miles, about that of Rhode Island. Population of the Ryukyus is about 1,000,000. Okinawa, the largest island, is 70 miles long and from 3 to 15 miles wide; it is a U. S. military base.

—By TOM HAWKINS

The Story of the Week

Public Leaders in Alaska and Hawaii

Here are some of the leading public figures in our 2 newest states:

William Egan, 44, Democrat, elected governor of Alaska in the fall of 1958. Son of a gold miner who went to Alaska from Montana. Mr. Egan is now an Alaska businessman. He helped write the northern state's constitution.

E. L. (Bob) Bartlett, 55, Democrat, has represented Alaska in the U. S. Senate since January 1959. The son of Alaskan pioneers, he has spent much of his life in the new northern state. Has worked as reporter and gold miner, and served as Alaskan delegate in Congress.

Ernest Gruening, 72, Democrat, elected to the U. S. Senate by Alaskan voters in 1958. Born in New York, studied medicine but became a journalist instead of a doctor. Began working for Alaskan statehood about time he was appointed governor of the territory in 1939.

Ralph Rivers, 56, Democrat, elected to U. S. House of Representatives by Alaskans in 1958. A lawyer, his parents took him to Alaska at the age of 3. Before Alaska became a state, he served as territory's attorney general and mayor of Fairbanks.

William Quinn, 40, Republican, elected governor of Hawaii last July. Born in Rochester, New York, moved to Hawaii in 1947. A lawyer, he worked hard for Hawaiian statehood; was appointed governor of the territory in 1957.

Hiram Fong, 51, Republican, became one of Hawaii's 2 U. S. Senators last summer. Born in Hawaii of Chinese ancestry, he is a lawyer, successful businessman, and has long been active in local politics.

Oren Long, 70, Democrat, elected to U. S. Senate by Hawaiian voters last summer. Born in Kansas, went to Hawaii as a social worker in 1917. Later served as teacher, high school principal, and in other educational posts. Was governor of Hawaii when it was still a territory.

Daniel Inouye, 34, Democrat, has served as Hawaii's only member of the U. S. House of Representatives since last summer. Born in Hawaii of Japanese parents, he is a lawyer and banker in private life, and held local public offices for several years before taking over his present congressional post.

Nine Presidents Have Never Lost Veto Fight

When Congress overrode President Eisenhower's veto on a public works measure earlier this month, the Chief Executive's previous record of never having lost a veto fight was shattered. Prior to this setback, Mr. Eisenhower's rejection of congressional measures had been upheld 145 times, because Capitol Hill was unable to muster the two-thirds votes needed to overturn his vetoes.

Only 9 Presidents have never had any of their vetoes overridden. They are George Washington, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, and Warren G. Harding.



Egan



Bartlett



Gruening



Rivers



Quinn



Fong



Long



Inouye

TOP OFFICIALS of America's newest states (from left, top row): Alaska's Governor William Egan; Senators E. L. (Bob) Bartlett and Ernest Gruening; Representative Ralph Rivers; (bottom row) Hawaii's Governor William Quinn; Senators Hiram Fong and Oren Long; Representative Daniel Inouye. With 6 of these men serving in the U. S. Congress, our legislature now has 537 members.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt vetoed more congressional measures than any other Chief Executive. He rejected 631 bills that came to his desk for signature. Nine of these were overridden by Capitol Hill.

Will Iceland Ask Our Forces to Leave?

One of the big issues in elections to be held in Iceland next month is whether or not American forces there should be asked to leave. A number of Icelanders, who dislike having foreign troops on their soil, support such a move. The land's relatively small, but noisy band of communists are trying to whip up anti-American feeling as elections approach.

There has been an increase in anti-American feeling on the tiny island nation over the past several weeks, largely because of a few unfortunate incidents involving our servicemen and Icelanders. In one case, American troops mistook Icelandic police for intruders at our military base and arrested them.

Once before, in 1956, Iceland asked American forces to leave the island.

But the plan wasn't carried out because the little country changed its mind when Soviet troops brutally smashed Hungary's bid for freedom from Soviet rule in the fall of that year.

We have important defense bases and radar listening posts in Iceland, and that land is allied with us in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The island country has no armed forces of its own. Hence, in case of war, there is danger that an enemy might seize the land before we could send troops to defend it.

Iceland has an area of 39,750 square miles—about the size of Kentucky—and some 166,000 people. The island is strategically located nearly midway between New York and Moscow in the North Atlantic.

Uncle Sam Takes New Steps Into Space

Within a short time, an experimental American rocket plane is expected to climb to the edge of space with test pilot Scott Crossfield at the controls. In its final tests, the stubby-wing craft is expected to zoom 125 miles into the

sky—far above the earth's atmosphere—and move at a speed of 3,600 miles an hour.

Called the X-15, the rocket-powered craft has already made a successful preliminary flight. Released from a giant B-52 bomber at 38,000 feet, the plane shot through the skies at about 1,400 miles an hour not long ago. It reached a height of 50,000 feet, and then was brought down safely by Scott Crossfield.

In another step into space, Uncle Sam has launched a 100-pound Vanguard satellite to obtain additional information needed for travel beyond our planet. Instruments in the satellite will measure the earth's magnetic field and seek out space paths that are relatively free of dangerous radiation. The satellite is the last of the Vanguard series, in which 3 out of 11 tries were successful.

Baseball Fans Await First Game of World Series

The 56th World Series will get under way this week. The first one was in 1903 and the second in 1905. American League teams have won 35 series, while the National League champions have won 20.

The New York Yankees are the outstanding team in World Series history. They have won 18 of the 24 classics in which they have appeared. This year—for the first time since 1954—the Yankees failed to gain a place in the series.

In the National League, the St. Louis Cardinals have the best record. The Cards have won 6 series in 9 attempts.

Over the years, the baseball classic has produced many stars. A recent poll of sportswriters rated Lou Gehrig and Babe Ruth, 2 Yankee stars of the 1920's and 1930's, at the top among World Series performers.

In 7 series, Gehrig batted 361 and drove in 35 runs. The latter figure is an all-time record. Ruth set a record by hitting 15 home runs in series play. Twice he hit 3 homers in a single game.

Yogi Berra, present catcher of the Yankees, has played in more World Series games—61—than any other performer. The 61 hits he has made are also a record.

Victor Belaúnde Heads UN General Assembly

A veteran diplomat and United Nations delegate from Peru presides over the 14th annual meeting of the UN General Assembly. He is 75-year-old Victor Andrés Belaúnde—the oldest person ever to head the Assembly. He was unanimously chosen by UN member countries for the post.

Senor Belaúnde leads a highly active life that would tire men who are much younger than he. Peru's delegate to the UN since 1949, he performs many other diplomatic duties for his country from time to time. He has also been a teacher.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) the U. S. Supreme Court, and (2) British elections.



GOVERNMENT TROOPS of Laos march down village street on way to battle communist rebels. The United States is helping to equip the loyal Laos forces.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

EVERYONE AGREES that the world would benefit tremendously by disarmament, but countries differ over how weapons can be destroyed without seriously endangering national security

Khrushchev's Disarmament Plan

Can It Lead to a Foolproof World Agreement?

SOVIET Premier Khrushchev's sweeping proposals on disarmament, set forth in a speech at United Nations headquarters on September 18, have been a major topic of discussion throughout the world this past week.

What are these proposals?

Mr. Khrushchev calls for "general and complete disarmament" of all nations, to be accomplished within 4 years. If this plan is fully carried out, he continues, countries will "no longer have any means of waging war."

In detail, the plan recommended by the Soviet leader means:

Disbanding all armies, navies, and air forces, and setting up rules to see that these organizations are not re-established.

Destroying all present war materials and equipment, and stopping production of such items.

Dismantling military bases and war-production plants.

Abolishing all governmental departments and agencies that deal with combat forces.

Prohibiting any sort of military training or of war propaganda.

Letting each country maintain only the police forces necessary to keep order within its own territory.

(Premier Khrushchev also mentioned steps toward partial disarmament that might be taken if the full-scale plan couldn't be set up. These, in general, resemble weapons-control measures that Russia has suggested in the past.)

According to Russian leaders, how would "general and complete disarmament" be put into effect?

The Soviet government outlines a step-by-step procedure. Top authorities of all nations, including Russia, know that any disarmament plan which is ever carried out will have to be handled on a gradual basis. This is because no country would want to destroy its weapons all at once—only to find that its possible enemies were breaking the agreement and keeping most of theirs.

Each nation would want to disarm

little by little—and make sure that other countries were following through with the same process. The United States would undoubtedly insist on keeping bases in western Europe and other free-world areas, so long as any possibility of Soviet aggression remained.

Did Premier Khrushchev make any concrete proposals on an international inspection system—to guarantee that all nations were actually disarming? Did he go into detail about ways of enforcing the program?

Unfortunately, no. This is a point on which America and Russia have long been deadlocked in their efforts to reach agreement on weapons limitation or disarmament.

Our nation argues that the first step in any realistic disarmament program is to establish a thoroughgoing international inspection system. We contend that the inspectors should have an unquestioned right to go anywhere they please, in any country, looking for hidden weapons or secret arms plants. We maintain that the inspections should be carried out not only while disarmament is under way, but also on a permanent basis afterward.

The Soviet Union agrees "in principle" to inspection—but only on a limited scale. Soviet spokesmen have demanded that inspectors be restricted to certain areas, and not have free run of any country.

It remains to be seen, as this paper goes to press, whether Russia is now ready to accept the kind of inspection that American leaders regard as essential. Most people in western lands doubt that she is.

As to atomic and hydrogen weapons: Are U.S. officials thoroughly convinced that a total ban on these can be workable?

No. They believe a country might be able to hide dangerous quantities of such arms from even the most careful inspectors. However, American leaders think it would be possible to put certain limitations on atomic weapons, and to set up an inspection program that would hinder nations

from launching surprise nuclear attacks.

If the Khrushchev disarmament plan were actually carried out, what effect would it have on Russia's satellite empire in eastern Europe?

It is hard to see how a disarmed Soviet Union could maintain its rule over the satellite countries. Russian troops were needed to crush the 1956 revolt in Hungary, and the fear of these troops undoubtedly has prevented uprisings in other Red lands.

Most observers in the free world feel sure that Russia plans to keep her eastern European empire, and that she needs troops in order to do so. This is one big reason why they question the sincerity of her "complete disarmament" proposals.

How would communist China fit into the disarmament program?

She would have to be included. We wouldn't be foolish enough to disarm—and neither would Russia, for that matter—unless the Chinese communists disarmed too.

It seems certain, however, that before the Red Chinese could be brought into a world-wide program of this kind, they would need to be given representation in the UN. So far, the United States has successfully opposed all moves to give the Peking government a United Nations seat.

What economic effect would disarmament have upon the countries of the world?

Great quantities of material, manpower, and money that now go for military purposes could be used for betterment of living conditions in America, Russia, and all other lands. President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev have both emphasized this point.

On the other hand, there would be difficulties. Various countries might suffer a great deal of unemployment, as weapons plants were shut down and large armies disbanded. To handle this problem successfully, a great deal of foresight would be required.

But every country has great, unfulfilled demands of one kind or another. In America, for example, we need improved highways and more schools; and many of our people need better housing. The nations of the world should be able to find good use for the extra manpower and resources that would be made available if disarmament occurred.

Is it likely that some concrete results will develop out of Khrushchev's proposals?

Perhaps the Russians themselves expect no real accomplishments. They may have put forth the plan simply as a propaganda move to make themselves look like "champions of peace." They still haven't shown definite willingness to accept a foolproof arms-reduction program.

On the other hand, many observers point out, we shouldn't automatically wave aside the Khrushchev statement as mere propaganda. While maintaining strong defense forces so long as any other nation does, we should examine every possible road toward achievement of world security and lasting peace. —By TOM MYER

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The baseball manager who had an ulcer was in his physician's office for a checkup. "Remember," the doctor said, "don't get excited, don't get mad, and forget about baseball when you're off the field." Then the doctor added, "By the way, how come you were so stupid as to let the pitcher bat yesterday with the tying run on second and 2 out in the ninth?"

Job Applicant: Sir, do you have an opening in this office for a smart young man like me?

Office Manager: Yes, we do and please don't slam it on your way out.

Garage mechanic to car owner: "My advice, sir, is to keep the oil and change the car."

A repairman stood looking doubtfully at the snarling, barking dog. The lady of the house advised: "Don't be afraid of him. You know the old proverb, 'A barking dog never bites.'"

"Yeah," said the man. "You know the old proverb. I know the old proverb. But does this dog know the old proverb?"

A Texan arrived at Niagara Falls in the evening and did a lot of bragging before he retired. Next morning they showed him the Falls and said, "You haven't seen anything like that in Texas, have you?"

"No," admitted the Texan. "But we've got a plumber in Houston who could stop that leak in 10 minutes."



HENRY BOLTZROFF



FRENCH SOLDIERS patrol troubled areas in Algiers, capital of Algeria

De Gaulle's Program for Algeria

(Concluded from page 1)

to start delivering about 100,000 barrels of oil daily from central Algeria to the Mediterranean port of Bougie.

Algeria's people. About 10,000,000 people live in the North African territory (as compared to 44,500,000 in France). Almost 9 out of every 10 are Arabs or Berbers. Both groups follow the Moslem religion.

About 1,000,000 of the region's residents are of European descent. Most are French, but some are of Spanish and Italian origin. Many of these families have lived in Algeria for several generations.

The settlers of European background hold most of the best jobs. Some live on farms which they and their forebears have developed with painstaking labor. Others are businessmen or government employees.

As a group, the Moslems are much poorer than the European residents. Most Arabs and Berbers make a living as industrial laborers, farm workers, or herdsmen. Many lack regular jobs.

Ties with France. In ancient times, Algeria was a Roman colony. Later, Moslems conquered the land. In the 17th and 18th centuries, Algeria was one of the Barbary States from which pirate bands sailed forth to plunder shipping in the Mediterranean Sea.

In 1830, France invaded Algeria, conquered the country, and took over the government from a native leader. Since that time, it has been a French possession.

In recent years, Algeria has been regarded by the French as a definite part of France, at least for governing purposes. In 1947, the North African territory was first given the right to send representatives to the National Assembly in Paris.

Destructive revolt. For Arab nationalists, who vowed their land should become independent, these moves toward self-rule were not enough. In 1954 they launched a rebellion against the French. For almost 5 years now, ambushes, bombings, and hit-and-run attacks have taken place in Algeria. On occasions, pitched battles have occurred between the rebels and French troops.

Some months ago, De Gaulle said that the number of dead include 7,200 French soldiers, 77,000 Algerian rebels, 1,500 French civilians, and more than 10,000 Moslem civilians. Many

Moslems loyal to the French have been murdered by the rebels. Conduct of the war is probably costing France more than \$4,000,000 a day.

Rebels' views. Top nationalist leader is Ferhat Abbas, Premier of the Arab rebel government which maintains offices in Egypt, Tunisia, and elsewhere. Egypt and other Arab lands are supporting the Algerian nationalists.

The views of the rebels may be summarized as follows: "Algeria deserves independence, and most natives want it. France, however, is stubbornly trying to keep control of the North African colonial territory for selfish reasons.

"The argument that Algeria is a part of France is only an excuse by which the French try to justify their actions. Algeria is separated from France by more than 200 miles of sea, and is on a different continent. It is no more a real part of France than Cuba or Venezuela is a part of the United States.

"Algeria's government has always been run for the benefit of the French. European settlers hold most of the good cropland and fill nearly all the top jobs. To keep their hold on the country, the French have made certain concessions in recent years, but the fact remains that the true natives of Algeria are not at present receiving the benefits which are due them in their own country.

"In view of the fact that the French have controlled Algeria since 1830, they should have accomplished much more in developing the country and raising living standards. If given the chance, native Algerians will do a better job than the French have done. Algeria deserves independence every bit as much as do neighboring Morocco and Tunisia, both of which won their freedom in 1956."

French argument. Frenchmen, most of whom want France to retain certain Algerian ties, make this reply: "When France took over Algeria, the territory was a backward, undeveloped region, mostly uninhabited except for a tiny, coastal area. It lacked an established political system. Disease was widespread.

"Under French leadership, Algeria forged ahead, a stable political system was set up, and disease was drastically

reduced. Living standards shot upward for all people. Today Algerians are far better off than they would have been if the French had not supplied leadership.

"The rebels represent only a small fraction of the Moslem population. Most natives are loyal to France, and many serve in military units fighting the rebels. If the French left Algeria, the most brutal actions would surely be taken by the rebels against those people as well as against Europeans who have made homes for themselves in Algeria.

"Actually it is Egypt and other Arab lands that—with communist approval—are arming the rebels and egging them on. Egypt or the Reds must not be permitted to get control of Algeria. French bases in North Africa are essential for the defense of the free world, and it would be a serious matter if the oil supplies now being developed in Algeria should fall into enemy hands."

De Gaulle's program. The plan which the French President recently put forth calls, first of all, for an end to the fighting in Algeria. De Gaulle has offered rebel leaders the chance to lay down their arms without punishment, and to take an active part in the political debate on the future status of their country.

A cooling-off period would follow the restoration of peace. Then, not more than 4 years later, the people of Algeria would choose by ballot 1 of 3 alternatives for their land (1) independence, (2) complete absorption into France as 1 of its provinces; (3) a special status under which Algeria would have a high degree of self-rule but would retain close ties with France in economic matters, defense, and foreign affairs.

If the Algerians should choose complete freedom, De Gaulle has set up one qualification. He has indicated that France would retain full or partial control of the Saharan areas whose oil resources are now under development. This would seem to imply a partition of the Algerian territory. The heavily populated region in the north would become entirely independent, while certain Sahara areas would remain under French control alone, or under joint French-Algerian authority.

As soon as peace is achieved, France also intends to embark on a program of assistance to Algeria. Among De Gaulle's objectives are the following: to bring about a 5% annual increase in living standards; to create 400,000 new jobs within 5 years; to provide schooling for all young Algerians within 8 years; and to distribute 625,-

000 acres of land in small holdings to impoverished Moslem farmers.

Varying reaction. Many of Algeria's European settlers are bitterly opposed to the De Gaulle program. They are against any concessions to the Moslem population. They feel that the new plan will give the Moslems the upper hand in Algeria, and that in time the native population will be able to crowd out the European settlers.

On the other hand, many Frenchmen support De Gaulle wholeheartedly. They are convinced that France is never going to become a strong nation until the costly Algerian struggle is ended. They feel that the proposals which the President has made offer the most promising way of getting out of a bad situation.

De Gaulle has taken steps to assure himself of army backing. At one time, many army officers in Algeria were working hand-in-hand with the European settlers there. In recent months, the French President has replaced these officers with military leaders loyal to him.

Whether the new plan will induce the rebels to lay down their arms remains to be seen.

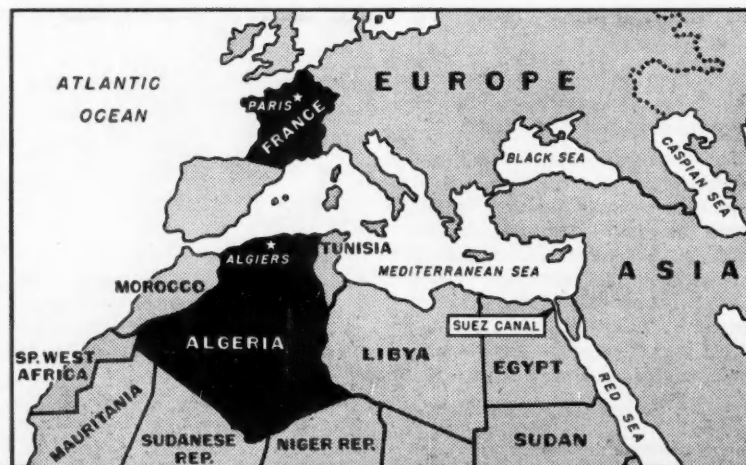
What may determine the outcome of the struggle in the long run is the attitude of the great masses of the Algerian natives. Today a commonly heard estimate is that 20% of the Moslem population is on the side of the French; 20% on the side of the rebels; and the remainder are undecided, waiting to see which side will win before committing themselves.

It is undoubtedly true that most of the natives are tired of the war and want peace. It is also generally agreed that De Gaulle is more popular among the native population than any other French leader in years. These factors may help to create an atmosphere favorable for ending the conflict.

U.S. policy. In the past, the United States has followed a middle course regarding Algeria. It has not been satisfactory. France has resented the fact that we have not given her 100% support on the Algerian issue. At the same time, we have been sharply criticized in many Asian and African lands—where sympathy for the rebels runs high—for not firmly backing a people who are trying to win independence, a cause which we have traditionally championed.

The De Gaulle program, which sets a definite time limit for giving the Algerian people a choice of what they want to do, offers real hope of achieving a solution that will be fair to both French and Moslems.

—By HOWARD SWEET



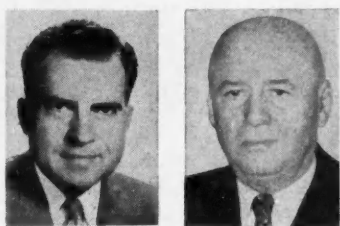
ALGERIA is 4 times larger than European France. The North African territory is about 4½ hours by air from Paris, the French capital.

Record of an Eventful Session

Congress Covered a Wide Range of Important Subjects

NEWs of Congress' adjournment, which occurred September 15, was partly overshadowed by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's arrival in Washington on the same day. Even so, the record chalked up by our nation's lawmakers during their 1959 session will be a subject of political debate for a long time to come. Here are some of the issues they tackled:

Defense. Congress granted the Defense Department 39.2 billion dollars for the year that began last July 1. This appropriation, for the most part,



MEN WHO PRESIDE over Congress: Vice President Nixon (left), the Senate; Speaker Sam Rayburn, the House

was in line with President Eisenhower's requests.

Certain Democratic lawmakers had argued that our nation is not making rapid enough progress in the development and production of intercontinental rockets and other missiles, and Congress finally did appropriate somewhat more money for long-range rockets than the President had sought. But critics did not secure any large-scale boost in defense spending.

Foreign aid. President Eisenhower had wanted approximately 4 billion dollars to provide military and other aid for friendly nations during the year that started last July. Congress appropriated about 3 3/4 billion.

Many people think the sharp reduction will hinder our government in its efforts to bolster free nations against Red encroachment. But supporters of the congressional action argue that much of our foreign-aid spending in the past has been wasteful, and that the House and Senate should do everything possible to avoid putting unnecessary burdens on taxpayers.

Hawaii statehood. Congress finished work on this measure March 12, and President Eisenhower signed it on March 18. (See page 1 article.)

Labor. Lawmakers, after a long and bitter controversy, passed a far-reaching measure on industrial relations. President Eisenhower signed it September 14. Main purpose of the bill, said promoters, was to curb racketeers who prey on labor and industry. Opponents argue that many provisions of the act will interfere with the work of law-abiding unions. For detailed discussion of the measure, see page 1 article in last week's AMERICAN OBSERVER.

Agriculture. Though the U. S. government now has about 9 billion dollars invested in surplus farm commodities, no action was taken by Congress to lower our nation's output of the crops involved.

President Eisenhower and his Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, urged Congress to reduce the levels at which Uncle Sam now supports, or guarantees, the prices of wheat and various other surplus prod-

ucts. They thought such action might induce many farmers to switch over to different types of crops.

Democrats argued that a reduction of this kind would impose a hardship on farmers, but that it wouldn't help solve the problem of surpluses. They sponsored a bill offering any farmer a higher price support on his wheat if he reduced his acreage even more than it had been cut under the present program. Congress passed this measure, but President Eisenhower vetoed it. He feels that higher price supports under any circumstances would be harmful.

Housing. Democratic leaders in Congress fought a long duel with the President over this issue. Mr. Eisenhower, in July and in early September, vetoed 2 housing measures that the lawmakers had passed. A third and final bill on this topic was closer to his requests.

The purpose of all 3 bills was to provide various kinds of federal financial aid for home-builders and for slum-clearance programs.

President Eisenhower thought the first 2 measures were too extravagant. He was not entirely satisfied with the third bill either, but he was expected to accept it. This measure provided for outlays totaling 1 billion dollars.

One feature that was contained in the earlier bills—and left out of the third at Mr. Eisenhower's insistence—would have provided \$50,000,000 in loans to help build college classrooms.

Civil rights. In 1957 Congress established a federal Commission on Civil Rights, consisting of 6 members appointed by the President. This body was to study the treatment of Negroes and other minority groups. The commission was slated to go out of existence this year, but Congress voted to continue it for 2 additional years.

Selective service. Provisions of the draft law were extended to July 1, 1963.

Airports. The President and congressional Democratic leaders disagreed over the amount of money that our federal government should spend in helping local communities with airport construction and improvement. President Eisenhower wanted to spend \$200,000,000 over a 4-year period. The



LYNDON JOHNSON, Democratic majority leader (left), and **Everett Dirksen**, GOP minority leader in Senate

Democrats, in general, favored spending a great deal more.

Eventually a compromise was worked out. It provided a 2-year extension of the airport program that was already in effect. The annual outlay under this program is \$63,000,000—a sum larger than the President wanted and smaller than the Democratic leaders sought.

Highways. Uncle Sam gives financial aid to states and local communities to help with highway and street con-

struction. Shortly before adjournment, Congress passed a measure to help raise money for this program. Among other things, the law increases federal gasoline taxes by 1 cent per gallon, effective October 1.

U. S. spending & debt. Government spending this year, on the basis of appropriations granted in Congress' latest session plus earlier ones, is likely to reach 79 billion dollars. This is expected to cause an increase in our national debt.

The debt now stands at approximately 290 billion dollars. Until last summer there was a 288-billion-dollar limit on it, but Congress raised this limit to 295 billion on President Eisenhower's recommendation.

Rejected measures. Congress ignored Mr. Eisenhower's request for higher postal rates. It did not provide home rule or congressional representation for the District of Columbia (see article on page 8). Various proposed measures to limit the powers of the Supreme Court were not passed.



MAJORITY LEADER for Democrats in House, John McCormack (left), and GOP minority leader Charles Halleck

There was no new legislation on federal aid for schools.

The President sought authority to pay higher interest rates than now permitted, on certain types of U. S. bonds normally sold to banks and other big firms. Congress refused, since most members thought such an increase would be unwise. Mr. Eisenhower contends that present interest rates make it hard for Uncle Sam to find buyers for large, long-term bonds.

Veto record. As we have noted, President Eisenhower vetoed a number of the measures passed by Congress. Only once, however, did his opponents muster the two-thirds majority in each house that is necessary for enacting a law despite his veto. This was in connection with a bill to provide nearly 1.2 billion dollars for local public-works projects. It was the first time that an Eisenhower veto had ever been overridden.

Summing up. In general, how well did Congress perform? President Eisenhower is not satisfied with its record. But he says that public opinion, Presidential vetoes, and the threat of vetoes, often prevented the lawmakers from spending vast sums on wasteful projects.

Meanwhile the Democrats, who had a big majority in each house, contend that the lawmakers did a good job. They say Congress cut down on "excessive" administration requests for foreign-aid spending, and that it made much progress—despite Presidential vetoes—in providing constructive legislation.

This same Congress—the 86th—will meet again in January for another session. Its performance next year may have much effect on 1960 elections.

—By TOM MYER

KNOW THAT WORD!

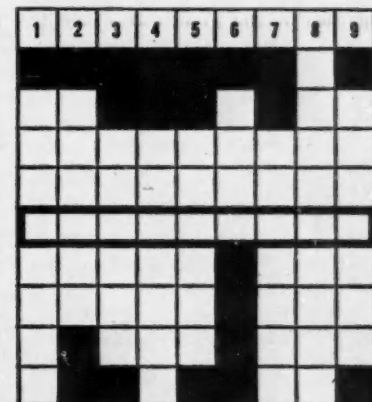
In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

- The defeated candidate accused his opponent of *chicanery* (shi-kān'ēr-i). (a) stuffing the ballot boxes (b) trickery and deceit (c) spending more money than the law allowed (d) smearing his reputation.
- We hope the new African nations will resist the *blandishments* (blān'dish-mēnts) of Soviet Russia. (a) threats (b) military strength (c) lies (d) flattery.
- The senator proposed a plan that all considered *equitable* (ēk'wi-tuh-b'l) to both sides. (a) fair (b) familiar (c) acceptable (d) new.
- During the past several years, *insurgent* (in-sir'jēnt) forces have disturbed the peace in Algeria. (a) invading (b) rebel (c) colonial (d) foreign.
- The accused conspirators were *exonerated* (ēg-zōn'ēr-āt-ēd). (a) exiled (b) imprisoned (c) freed from blame (d) executed.
- Many newspapers *reiterated* (rē-it'ēr-āt-ēd) the President's request that the visiting Premier be treated with courtesy. (a) repeated (b) reinforced (c) criticized (d) reluctantly approved.
- The governor is noted for his *acumen* (ā-kū'mēn) in political affairs. (a) influence (b) good sportsmanship (c) honesty (d) shrewd judgment.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will give the name of a leading product of one of our two newest states.

- Hawaii is a chain of _____ islands.
- Because of the vast _____, much of Algeria's land is unfit for farming.
- Capital of Alaska.
- A small land which will soon decide whether U. S. bases can remain there.
- The religion of most Algerians.
- Nation from which UN General Assembly president hails.
- _____ is the capital of Algeria.
- An important product of Hawaii.
- The _____ trade also plays a vital business role in our 50th State.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: work camps. **VERTICAL:** 1. New; 2. Cambodia; 3. Karachi; 4. pickets; 5. Red China; 6. Meany; 7. Kashmir; 8. Nepal; 9. South.

American History on the March

Our Capital's Quest for Self-Government

IN its rush to adjourn, Congress again failed to get around to a decision on whether or not to grant self-government to Washington, the District of Columbia. It now seems likely that nothing will be done before next year, if then, to settle the issue of votes for citizens in the capital of the world's greatest democracy.

At present, Washington residents cannot vote for their city officials. Also, there is no provision in the Constitution for District representation in Congress or any vote for President.

Congress acts as a city council to pass laws for Washington. Three commissioners are the city's top administrative officials. Two are appointed by the President with the Senate's approval. The President chooses a third from among officers of the Army Corps of Engineers.

Washington has had home rule in the past. Congress permitted a city council and mayor from 1802 to 1864, and there was a territorial administration with a governor after 1864. The various mayors were subject to congressional supervision and felt hampered in their work. As a territory, Washington nearly went bankrupt. So Congress decided to take back its power over the city. It set up the present system of commissioners in 1874.

Both Washingtonians and outsiders differ on the issue of how the capital should be governed. Most people would like to see the city have a more democratic form of government, but they

disagree over various plans suggested.

Many argue that the District should be governed just like any other city with an elected mayor and city council, or with city managers. They argue:

"It is shameful that citizens of a democratic capital have nothing to say about their government. They pay



"P-s-a-s-t! Where do I fit in the picture?" asks District of Columbia.

just about \$9 in taxes for every \$1 granted by Congress to pay the federal government's share of running the city. They should, therefore, be allowed to direct the spending of their money through elected officials.

"With its own administration, Washington could borrow money, as most cities do, to build more schools and make other needed improve-

ments in the fast-growing metropolis."

Opponents of this plan for home rule maintain:

"Washington does not belong to its residents alone. It is the capital of our whole nation. As such, it should be run by Congress. After all, the federal government is really the city's only great industry, so the government should control it.

"Under Congress, Washington has not gone heavily into debt or suffered from large-scale graft. The same cannot be said in the case of many city governments. It is important that the political and financial standards of the national capital be kept at high levels under federal supervision."

A second idea is that Washingtonians be allowed to vote in Presidential elections and to send voting representatives to Congress. Supporters say: "Congress should continue to direct the District, but Washingtonians should have something to say also. By voting for a President and having congressional representatives, they would have the opportunity to influence the selection of officials."

Opponents of this idea say:

"The right to vote for the President would be welcome. Representation in Congress, however, should not be given to a lone city. Since both these proposals would require a Constitutional Amendment—adoption of which would take a long time—the city government plan is best. It could be set up simply by congressional action."

—By TOM HAWKINS

News Quiz

Alaska and Hawaii

1. Mention some ways in which the United States has changed as a result of Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood.
2. Briefly trace the history of Hawaii.
3. List 3 or more important sources of income for the islanders.
4. Tell of 2 major problems for Hawaii.
5. Give a brief account of Alaska's history.
6. Discuss that state with respect to industries, resources, and geographic contrasts.
7. What are some of its main problems?

Discussion

1. Would you like to be a resident of Alaska? Of Hawaii? Tell why or why not, in each case.
2. Do you think statehood will help Hawaii and Alaska? Give reasons for your answer.

Plan for Algeria

1. Describe the land, resources, and people of Algeria.
2. Briefly trace the history of this North African land.
3. In what ways has the revolt of the past 5 years been destructive and costly?
4. Why—according to the rebels—should Algeria have independence?
5. Give the views of those who favor having France retain certain ties with Algeria.
6. Summarize the recent proposals of President de Gaulle.
7. What differing reactions have there been in France and Algeria to De Gaulle's plan?
8. How do U. S. leaders feel about the French President's Algerian proposal?

Discussion

1. Do you believe that De Gaulle's program will succeed in ending the Algerian conflict? Why, or why not?
2. Do you—or do you not—think that full support of De Gaulle's Algerian plan is the best policy for the United States to follow? Explain your views.

Miscellaneous

1. Tell something about the following: William Egan; Ernest Gruening; William Quinn; Hiram Fong.
2. Mention 2 recent U. S. achievements in space research.
3. What issue is at stake in balloting to be held in Iceland next month?
4. Who is Victor Andrés Belaúnde and what is his background?
5. How many Eisenhower vetoes of congressional measures have ever been overridden?
6. Name some overseas areas controlled by Uncle Sam.

References

- "Alaska Proudly Joins the Union," by Senator Ernest Gruening, *National Geographic Magazine*, July.
- "Hawaii," *Business Week*, March 14. Article was written just as Congress was preparing to vote for statehood.
- "What War Means to an Algerian Village," by Henry Tanner, *New York Times Magazine*, July 19.
- "Why De Gaulle Needs More Miracles," by Edwin Newman, *Harper's Magazine*, August.

Answers to Know That Word

1. (b) trickery and deceit; 2. (d) flat-tery; 3. (a) fair; 4. (b) rebel; 5. (c) freed from blame; 6. (a) repeated; 7. (d) shrewd judgment.

Pronunciations

- Charles de Gaulle—sharl' duh gōl'
Inouye—ē-nō-wā
Victor Andrés Belaúnde—vīc'tawr ān-drās' bēl'ā-ōn'dē

Exploring New Frontiers with Chemistry

SOME 70,000 chemists are employed throughout the nation, and there are openings for many thousands more. Hence, the job outlook is good.

If you decide on chemistry as a career, you will have a choice of dozens of branches of work to follow. These include electrochemistry, biochemistry, physical chemistry, and a host of others.

You may, for instance, seek to perfect new fuels to be used by our long-range missiles or space rockets. You may want to work on new fabrics or dyestuffs for wearing apparel. Fertilizers and insecticides are created and improved upon by chemists. So are many miracle drugs and a long list of other items.

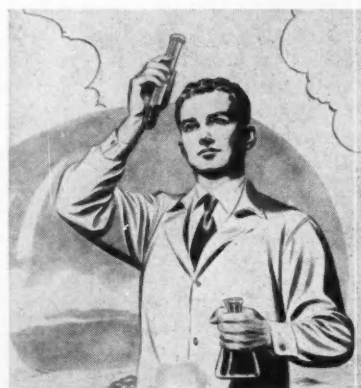
Actually, chemists are constantly discovering new ways to make life better and more enjoyable for us. They have given us ready-mixed and frozen foods; more abundant and varied farm crops; wonderful materials and appliances; nylon, orlon, dacron, and other fine fabrics; new drugs and medicines; better weapons for defense.

In general, there are 2 chief divisions of chemistry. One consists of chemists who do *pure research*. They seek to expand our knowledge of basic chemical principles. Another group of chemists do *applied work*. They are concerned chiefly with adapting the basic chemical principles to everyday use—with creating new commercial products or improving on those already being marketed.

Qualifications. When asked about

the qualities most needed for success in this field, a noted chemist replied: "First among them, I would list curiosity. Not curiosity about people, but about things—a drive to learn all there is to know about the world of substances, matter, and products." In addition, you should have an orderly mind and be unusually accurate in your work, for chemistry is a highly exact science.

Training. Take a college preparatory course in high school with emphasis on the sciences. Next, you will need at least 4 years of college work, majoring in chemistry. If you want to advance professionally in this field, an M.A. or Ph. D. degree is almost a necessity. It takes a year or 2 beyond college for the M.A., and 3 to 4 years for the Ph. D.



EXPERIMENTING in the laboratory

Of course, long years of schooling are expensive. But industry in general, and the chemical industry in particular, is providing more and more financial help to students who show promise and need help. You can find out about this aid from your high school principal or from the college you plan to attend.

Earnings. The starting pay for persons with a B.A. or B.S. is around \$400 a month. Experienced chemists earn from \$5,000 to \$20,000 or more a year.

Women, as well as men, are finding good career opportunities in chemistry.

Facts to weigh. The field offers good incomes and almost unlimited opportunities for professional advancement. Also, job opportunities are excellent and are expected to be so for many years to come.

One drawback is the long time needed to prepare for a really good position in chemistry. Furthermore, some jobs in the field involve hazards to your health. On the other hand, modern safety practices make accidents increasingly rare in the laboratories.

More information. The American Chemical Society, 1801 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., will provide you with a list of colleges and universities that meet its standards for chemistry.

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 9, D.C., can give you additional information on chemistry as a career.—By ANTON BERLE

